

ILLINOIS SESQUICENTENNIAL

DRAWER 12

ILLINOIS IN GEORGETOWN

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Illinois

Sesquicentennial

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

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IN CELEBRATION OF THE SESQUICENTENNIAL OF ILLINOIS
AND ITS OWN SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY, INLAND STEEL COMPANY

PRESENTS THE One-Leaf-Book STORY OF

ILLINOIS



WRITTEN BY PAUL M. ANGLE AND ILLUSTRATED BY TOM DUNNINGTON
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Discoverers and Explorers

On December 3, 1818, Illinois was admitted to the Union. Since that date 150 years have passed. Few present residents of the state realize, however, that the history of Illinois reaches back almost as far before 1818 as the time that has gone by since it became a state.

The story begins in the late summer of 1673 when the Canadian explorer, Louis Jolliet, and the French-born priest, Jacques Marquette, with five voyageurs, paddled their canoes up the Illinois River, hauled them across a short portage to the Chicago River and soon found themselves on Lake Michigan. The party had left Green Bay that spring and had followed the Fox-Wisconsin River route to the Mississippi, which they had descended as far as the mouth of the Arkansas. Fearing hostile Indians and the Spaniards farther south, they had turned back.



On the way they learned of the short route to Lake Michigan by way of the Illinois. By following it, they became the first white men, as far as the records show, to step on the soil of the future state.

Under the rule of France

The French, in Canada, were less than energetic in exploiting the lands which Jolliet and Marquette had discovered. To be sure, Robert Cavalier, Sieur de la Salle, was given permission to explore the new lands and trade in furs. In 1680, with his lieutenant Henri de Tonty, La Salle built Fort Crevecœur near the present city of Peoria; then left for Canada. On his return months later he found the fort in ashes, destroyed and deserted by the men he had left behind. Later with Tonty, La Salle built a new fort on the summit of Starved Rock near Ottawa. From this post the two men set out early in 1682 to explore the full length of the Mississippi. The expedition reached the Gulf of Mexico in early April. In an impressive ceremony La Salle formally took possession of the great river valley in the name of France and named it Louisiana in honor of the French monarch.

La Salle had reached the peak of his career. An expedition, under his auspices, to colonize the mouth of the Mississippi missed its mark and landed in Texas. While he was trying to find the lost colonists his men mutinied and killed him. Tonty did his best to carry on La Salle's enterprises, and brought settlers, missionaries, and trade goods to the Illinois country. But he founded only one permanent settlement: Pimitoui, which finally evolved into Peoria.

The other French settlements in Illinois grew from missions. In 1699 priests of the Seminary of Quebec founded the Mission of the Holy Family at Cahokia, a short distance south of the



present city of East St. Louis. Four years later the Jesuits moved the Mission of the Immaculate Conception from the west bank of the Mississippi to the Kaskaskia River, seven miles above its mouth. Around both missions small settlements grew. Fur traders and voyageurs, or canoe men, made them their headquarters; habitants, as permanent residents were called, came down from Canada.

To protect these outposts of empire the French government, in 1719, authorized the construction of Fort de Chartres near the present village of Prairie du Rocher. Rebuilt twice, Fort de Chartres became the strongest fortification in North America, but never fired a shot in conflict.

The French villages in the Illinois country grew slowly. A census taken in 1723 counted only twelve white residents at Cahokia, 196 at Kaskaskia, and 125 at Fort de Chartres. Forty years later Cahokia had but 300 white inhabitants and eighty Negroes; Kaskaskia was twice that large. A few other villages—Prairie du Rocher, Prairie du Pont, and Pimitoui—added to the total but only by a few hundred. Nevertheless, the French settlers played an important role. Their soil was rich, their crops good, and their grain helped to feed colonies as far distant as Detroit and New Orleans.

The day of the Briton

During the early eighteenth century rivalry between the French and English in North America brought on wars. Three times between 1689 and 1748 colonists of the two nations fought each other. The results were inconclusive. The final struggle began in 1754, after the French began to build a string of forts along the upper Ohio by which they hoped to contain the English east of the Allegheny Mountains. In North America the conflict reached its climax in the fall of 1759, when Wolfe defeated Montcalm on the Heights of Abraham at Quebec. Montreal surrendered to the British a year later. The French and Indian War was over, but the world conflict, of which it was a part, did not come to an end until 1763. By the Treaty of Paris, France ceded her North American possessions to Great Britain. Thus the Illinois villages found themselves under a new and alien rule.

British control of the Illinois Country was brief and ineffective. Commandant succeeded commandant, some able and honest, others corrupt and tyrannical. British trading firms moved into the area but failed to gain the success they had anticipated. Many of the inhabitants moved across the

Here are a few of the many Illinoisans important to the history of our state—some not told about in the story

Jean Baptiste Pointe DuSable built home on Chicago River near lake, 1784. Haitian born Negro, became prosperous trader; had first non-Indian child born in Chicago area.



John Kinzie, silversmith and Indian trader, bought DuSable home year Ft. Dearborn built. His family among survivors 1812 massacre.



Ninian Edwards, territorial governor 1809-1818. He and Jesse B. Thomas became state's first US Senators. Later, 3d Governor.



Daniel Pope Cook, lawyer and newspaper man, was a prime mover for the territorial legislature to press for statehood in 1817.



Nathaniel Pope, territorial delegate to Congress at time of Illinois admission, pushed thru extension of north boundary.



Mississippi to St. Louis, preferring the rule of Spain to that of England. And in London the British ministers never succeeded in working out a practical system of government for their far-western possessions.

The Virginians take over

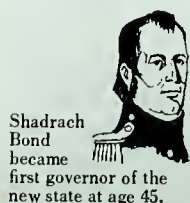
This state of affairs ended abruptly on the night of July 4, 1778. For three years the American colonies had been at war with the mother country. In December, 1777, a young Virginian, George Rogers Clark, obtained the consent of Governor Patrick Henry for an expedition against the British outposts on the Mississippi. In the early summer of 1778 Clark mustered his meager force, 175 men, at the Falls of the Ohio (now Louisville) and moved overland to Kaskaskia. The Americans, called Long Knives, took the town by surprise. The British garrison had been withdrawn, and the French militia welcomed the invaders with joy. In a short time the other villages, including Vincennes on the Wabash, took the oath of allegiance to Virginia.

The British lost little time in making a counter move. In the early winter of 1778-79 Governor Henry Hamilton of Detroit gathered a force of English, French, and Indians, marched south, and took Vincennes easily. With the spring he planned to recapture Kaskaskia and Cahokia from the presumptuous Virginians.

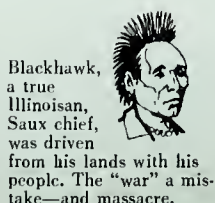


Clark decided not to wait for the attack. With his remaining Virginians and some French volunteers he set out for Vincennes. It was February. The trail was sodden, the streams and bottom lands were swollen with icy water. At times the men were soaked to their waists. But they made the march, surprised Hamilton, took him and the garrison prisoners, and secured possession of the Illinois Country for the remainder of the Revolution.

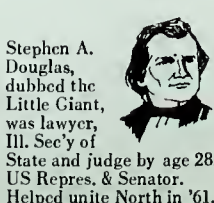
Illinois now became a county of Virginia, with a lieutenant, John Todd, at the head of the government. Todd established courts but did not succeed in setting up a stable government. After a year he left Illinois forever, putting its affairs in the hands of a deputy.



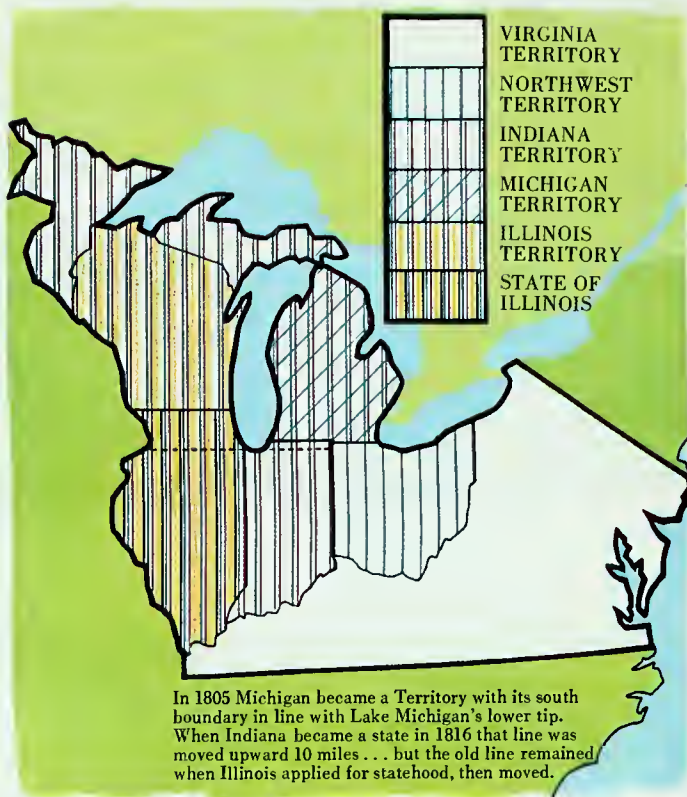
Shadrach Bond became first governor of the new state at age 45.



Blackhawk, a true Illinoisian, Sauk chief, was driven from his lands with his people. The "war" a mistake—and massacre.



Stephen A. Douglas, dubbed the Little Giant, was lawyer, Ill. Sec'y of State and judge by age 28. US Repres. & Senator. Helped unite North in '61.



In 1805 Michigan became a Territory with its south boundary in line with Lake Michigan's lower tip. When Indiana became a state in 1816 that line was moved upward 10 miles... but the old line remained when Illinois applied for statehood, then moved.

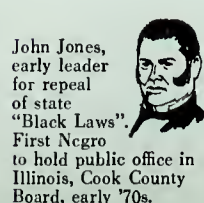
Territorial Days

For several years, even after 1784, when Virginia ceded its western land claims to the United States, Illinois remained in chaos. Land titles were uncertain, and one adventurer even managed to imprison the deputy lieutenant who had succeeded Todd. With the passage of the Ordinance of 1787, creating the Northwest Territory, the situation failed to improve. The territorial governor, General Arthur St. Clair, did not visit Kaskaskia until 1790. Then he did little more than establish the first Illinois county, which he named in his own honor, and turned the government over to three federal judges and himself, in accordance with the Ordinance.

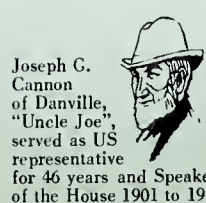
In other respects, Illinois showed signs of change and life. Some of George Rogers Clark's men established the first purely American settlement at Bellefontaine, in the Kaskaskia district, in 1779. Other Americans, mostly from Kentucky and Tennessee, followed. By 1800 Illinois had a population of approximately 2,500, evenly divided between the French and the newcomers. In that same year it became a part of the newly created Indiana Territory. The population continued to grow, though slowly, and in 1809 Illinois was made a territory in its own right. Kaskaskia was designated the capital, and Ninian Edwards of Kentucky was appointed the territorial governor.

The Twenty-first State

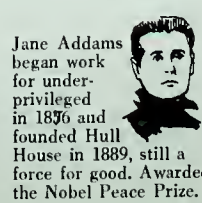
In a few years Illinois began to aspire to statehood. Territorial government was less than democratic. The governor, secretary, and judges were appointed in Washington, and the territorial legislature had limited powers. The territorial delegate to Congress could have the floor but could not vote. The people of Illinois knew that the territory fell far short of the 60,000 set for statehood by the Ordinance of 1787, but



John Jones, early leader for repeal of state "Black Laws". First Negro to hold public office in Illinois, Cook County Board, early '70s.



Joseph C. Cannon of Danville, "Uncle Joe", served as US representative for 46 years and Speaker of the House 1901 to 1911.



Jane Addams began work for underprivileged in 1876 and founded Hull House in 1889, still a force for good. Awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

they believed that if they could count 40,000 that number would be accepted. So they set the process in motion, with a memorial to Congress adopted on December 10, 1817. The following year a census was taken. When it showed fewer than 40,000 inhabitants a supplementary count, and some sharp practice, produced the necessary number.

In Washington, Nathaniel Pope, the territorial delegate, nursed the territory's application through Congress, and won the adoption of an amendment: changing the northern boundary of the new state from the southern tip of Lake Michigan, where it had originally been placed, to an east-and-west line 51 miles farther north. The amendment added a long coastline and made room for two tiers of rich and populous counties. By December 3, 1818, all formalities had been complied with, and Illinois became the twenty-first state to enter the Union.

A hard and primitive life

Life in the new state was simple and hard. There were few towns. The capital, Kaskaskia, had a population of perhaps a thousand, Cahokia half that. Shawneetown, on the Ohio River near its junction with the Wabash, could count thirty cabins, several taverns, a hake-house, a land office, and a hank. Edwardsville had just been founded, but did possess a land office. Vandalia became the state's capital in 1820. Galena began to produce lead. Chicago was Fort Dearborn and a few scattered settlers.



Most Illinoisans lived on farms, cultivating only a sufficient number of acres to provide a living. The settler tanned the hide of a cow or deer and made rough shoes for the family; his wife spun cotton and wool into thread and wove it into cloth from which she made trousers, shirts, and dresses. Few had more than the bare necessities of life, and all were afflicted by disease, principally malaria, or, as it was called then, "fever and ager." Yet they made amusements of their own at quiltings, corn huskings, and harn raisings, and the men indulged in horse and foot racing, wrestling, cock fighting, and gander pulling.



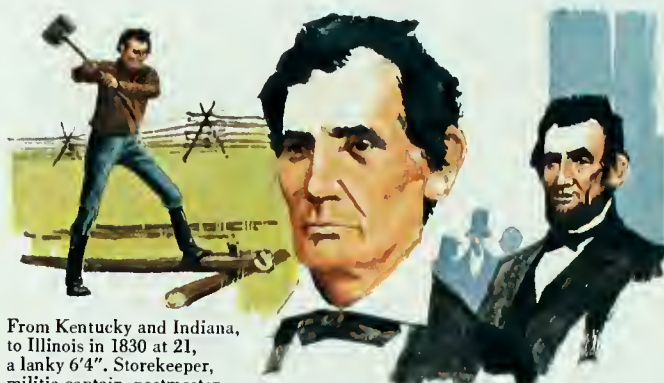
Settlers poured in, attracted by rich land available from the federal government for \$1.25 an acre. Two years after statehood the population had reached 55,000. In 1824 the people rejected a move to introduce slavery. After the Blackhawk War of 1832 life seemed safer in northern Illinois and the population swelled to 850,000. In 1839 the capital was moved to Springfield and other towns sprang up: Cairo, Quincy, Peoria, and Chicago. The last had 350 inhabitants when incorporated as a village in 1833; by 1850 it had 30,000 and was on its way to becoming the wonder city of the country.

Toward growth and prosperity

In these years the state grew rapidly and moved toward prosperity. The Illinois and Michigan Canal—a dream since the days of Marquette and Jolliet—was finished in 1848. The first railroads—the Northern Cross from Meredosia to Springfield and the Galena and Chicago Union, creeping westward from Chicago—went into operation. Between 1850 and 1856 Illinois built 2,130 miles of track, more than any other state. Almost overnight new markets opened to farmers. From Chicago their grain was transshipped, by rail and water, to the East and Europe. The value of farms increased fifty per cent in ten years. By 1860 Illinois had become the agricultural wonderland of the country. In the production of corn and wheat it ranked first among the states; in hogs only Indiana surpassed it; in cattle, other than milk cows, only Texas.

In this same decade Illinois industry kept up with the farm yield. McCormick's reaper factory at Chicago, Manny's at Rockford, John Deere's plow works at Moline, and smaller establishments were turning out a sufficient number of farm implements to place the state third in the nation in this class of manufacturing.

Illinois progressed in other ways. Colleges—Shurtleff at Alton, McKendree at Lebanon, Illinois at Jacksonville—had been founded as early as the 1830s. But common schools had lagged. In the beginning, and for many years, itinerant school masters, who organized "subscription" schools, offered the only formal education, but in 1855 the legislature made free common school education compulsory for six months a year. Soon after high schools were established in the larger cities.



From Kentucky and Indiana, to Illinois in 1830 at 21, a lanky 6'4". Storekeeper, militia captain, postmaster, in legislature 1834-40. Studied law, to bar '37. Congress '46. Grew beard just before Presidential inauguration.

The emergence of Lincoln

In 1858 a hot political contest in Illinois attracted the attention of the entire nation. Stephen A. Douglas, U. S. Senator from Illinois, came up for re-election. Four years earlier Douglas had aroused widespread opposition when he introduced a bill to organize the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. This bill opened the new territories to slavery if the settlers wanted it. Opponents of the measure founded the Republican Party, which Abraham Lincoln soon joined. In 1858 Illinois Republicans chose Lincoln to run against Douglas. Their seven joint debates, in as many Illinois towns and cities, received nation-wide publicity. Douglas won re-election, but Lincoln's stalwart campaign and his closely reasoned speeches made him known throughout the country.

Two years later, at the Republican National Convention in Chicago, Lincoln was one of several candidates for the presidential nomination. None of the established party leaders could muster a majority, so on the third ballot the delegates turned to the lesser known Lincoln and gave him the prize. The Democratic Party split and put two candidates, one of them Douglas, into the field. Although Lincoln's opponents polled more votes than he did, the "Rail Splitter" carried the electoral college and became the sixteenth President of the United States.

The Civil War

Lincoln's election angered and frightened the states of the Deep South. Led by South Carolina, they seceded one by one. By March 4, 1861, when Lincoln took the oath of office, seven states had declared themselves out of the Union and formed the Confederate States of America. Lincoln counseled patience and delay but the south was in no mood to listen. On April 12 the shore batteries at Charleston, South Carolina, opened fire on Fort Sumter, held by a Federal garrison. The fort surrendered two days later. The Civil War had begun.

In that long and bitter conflict Illinois played an honorable and important part. At the outset militia companies from Chicago garrisoned Cairo, a point of great strategic importance at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi. All over the state volunteers signed the muster rolls of regiments springing into existence faster than they could be equipped.



In Washington, Douglas called on the President and offered his services, despite party differences, in support of the Union. Then the Democratic leader set out to rally his followers, many of them of uncertain loyalty, to the national cause. In addressing rally after rally in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, where his influence was greatest, he wore himself out. On June 3, 1861, he died at Chicago, his home for fourteen years.

In Galena a former Regular Army officer, Ulysses S. Grant, offered himself to the federal government and was ignored. But early in the summer Governor Richard Yates of Illinois gave the Galenian a colonel's commission and put him in command of the 21st Illinois Infantry.

In four years of war Illinois sent a quarter-million men to the Union army and navy. The banners of Illinois regiments waved over many a hard-fought field—Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge. Illinois troops slugged their way to Atlanta and then marched with Sherman to the sea.

Illinois officers won high distinction. Grant of course, but others only less notable are sometimes overlooked: Gen. Benjamin H. Grierson of Jacksonville, who led the most spectacular cavalry raid of the war and one of the most important; Gen. James H. Wilson of Shawneetown, who, at the age of twenty-seven, rivalled Sheridan as a cavalry commander; Gen. John M. Schofield of Freeport, trusted by Sherman above all other subordinates; and Gen. John A. Logan of Murphysboro, perhaps the greatest and certainly the best beloved of all the volunteer soldiers who attained high rank. The list, of course, is incomplete.

A New Era

The war over, Illinois moved into a new era. Its population continued to increase. The state had grown in spite of the war, when immigration had almost stopped, to perhaps 2,000,000 in 1865. (In 1900 federal census takers would count 4,821,000.) By 1870 half a million Illinoisans had been born abroad, mostly in England, Ireland, and Germany; twenty years later the number had increased to 840,000.

The newcomers found work readily enough, though at low wages. Illinois industry was booming. Small packing plants, machine shops, and carriage works gave way to huge establishments employing hundreds, even thousands, of workmen. Chicago packers led the nation in production by a wide margin. The output of distilleries, iron and steel mills, manufacturers of farm machinery and railroad cars, though proportionately smaller, was spectacular.



At the same time coal production, amounting to little before the Civil War, multiplied many times over, and the riches of the great southern Illinois field were brought to the surface. The railroad net soon quadrupled. The roads, welcomed in the beginning, now found themselves under sharp criticism for what shippers and the general public believed to be unreasonably high freight rates and passenger fares.

With the growth of factories, and less personal contact between owners and workmen, labor became restless. A severe country-wide panic in 1873 and a long depression that followed brought hardship to thousands of families and stirred the discontent of the working class. Bitter and tragic strikes took place. A railroad strike in 1877 led to loss of life and much destruction of property. In Chicago, the Haymarket Riot of 1886, an outgrowth of a strike at the McCormick Reaper Works, resulted in several deaths and many injuries. Anarchists were blamed for the trouble; eight men were convicted of conspiracy and four were hanged.



Theodore Thomas, symphony conductor from '70s, formed the Chicago Symphony Orchestra '91 (still great), helped found Orchestra Hall, '04.



Daniel H. Burnham, architect, designer Columbian Exposition, blueprinted plan for Chicago, adopted 1909. "Make no little plans".



Carl Sandburg, famed poet and writer, biographer of Lincoln. Born Galesburg, '78, called Chicago "City of the big shoulders". Twice Pulitzer Prize winner.



Adlai E. Stevenson, born Bloomington 1900. 31st governor, candidate for Presidency twice, then US Ambassador to the UN. Loved for his urbane wit.



Everett M. Dirksen of Pekin. US Senator since 1950. Influential minority leader of the Senate.



Otto Kerner, popular two term Governor. Resigned to become judge of US Court of Appeals in May, 1968.



Eight years later workers at the Pullman Palace Car Company, whose wages had been reduced in the depression that followed the Panic of 1893, quit work and brought on a railroad strike which spread through much of the country. Again, mob violence, destruction of property, and heavy-handed suppression of labor.

Unrest of workingmen and discontent of farmers brought a major political change to Illinois. From 1856 to 1892 the Republican Party had controlled the state. But in the latter year John Peter Altgeld, a liberal Democrat and social reformer, was elected governor. His administration saw adoption of welfare legislation now commonplace but then considered revolutionary.

Chicago: The Wonder City

Progress—or at least change—came fast enough in Illinois; Chicago moved even faster. The city maintained its phenomenal growth: from 300,000 in 1870 to 1,700,000 in 1900. By that year it had become the world's second largest Bohemian city, the fourth largest Polish. Commerce and industry more than kept pace with the population. Schools and colleges expanded. Cultural institutions—a symphony orchestra, museums, and libraries—took root and flourished. All this in spite of the Chicago fire of October 8-10, 1871, when flames left three and



one half square miles in the heart of the city in ashes, destroyed property valued at \$200,000,000 and took 300 lives.

Chicago recovered with amazing speed. Within twenty years its position in the nation was such that it won the honor of presenting a great world fair, the *World's Columbian Exposition* of 1893, marking the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. The fair attracted 27,540,000 visitors and drew the attention of the world to the city.



World War I

Illinois moved into the twentieth century with confidence justified by almost two decades of steady growth in population, commerce, industry, and agriculture. Then came World War I,

which disrupted normal life completely. Coal was rationed. Meatless days and wheatless days were enforced in homes and restaurants. Thousands of Illinois farmers planted wheat instead of corn. Everyone was urged to buy Liberty bonds and subscribe to the Red Cross. Camp Grant near Rockford trained soldiers of the new national army, Fort Sheridan turned out officers, Great Lakes Naval Training Station made sailors of men who had never seen the sea. By enlistment and the draft some 350,000 men entered the armed forces. Relatively few saw combat but those that did—notably the 149th Field Artillery of the Rainbow Division—made distinguished records.

Boom and Depression

The war over, Illinois, like the nation, entered a period of unprecedented prosperity. Delayed improvements were undertaken. The people voted bond issues totaling \$160,000,000 for building an overdue network of hard-surfaced roads. In Chicago, Michigan Avenue was widened and a monumental bridge thrown across the Chicago River. Also in Chicago, new office buildings and apartment houses changed the skyline. Unfortunately, much of the activity was speculative. In October, 1929, the market collapsed. The boom ended, and grim depression set in.

Chicago, with its concentration of industry, was hard hit. Factories closed. Many thousands could find no work. Soup kitchens were set up for the unemployed. Teachers went without pay. But the city, undaunted, went ahead with its plans to celebrate its one hundredth anniversary with a world fair. *A Century of Progress* opened in the spring of 1933 and proved to be so popular that it reopened in 1934.



In spite of the depression, Illinois moved forward in several fields. In 1933 the Deep Waterway, connecting Chicago with the Mississippi River, was deepened to nine feet, thus greatly increasing its capacity for barge traffic. Hybrid corn doubled the yield of the state's most important crop; mechanical corn pickers simplified harvesting. Soy beans, unknown only a few years earlier, gave farmers another major source of income. In 1937 a new oil field around Centralia was brought in, making Illinois a major producer.

World War II

For the second time in the century a world war put Illinois on a war footing. Approximately 1,000,000 men and women entered the armed forces from Illinois. Great Lakes Naval Training Station speeded up its historic role of turning out men to man the fleets; Fort Sheridan trained WACS; Scott

THE PRAIRIE STATE Land of Lincoln



GOVERNORS and inaugural years

1818 Shadrach Bond	1861 Richard Yates	1905 Charles S. Deneen
1822 Edward Coles	1865 Richard J. Oglesby	1913 Edward F. Dunne
1826 Ninian Edwards	1869 John M. Palmer	1917 Frank O. Lowden
1830 John Reynolds	1873 Richard J. Oglesby	1921 Len Small
1834 William L. D. Ewing	1877 John L. Beveridge	1929 Louis L. Emmerson
1834 Joseph Duncan	1883 Shelby M. Cullom	1933 Henry Horner
1838 Thomas Carlin	1885 Richard J. Oglesby	1940 John H. Stelle
1842 Thomas Ford	1889 Joseph W. Fifer	1941 Dwight H. Green
1846 Augustus C. French	1893 John Peter Altgeld	1949 Adlai E. Stevenson
1853 Joel A. Matteson	1897 John R. Tanner	1953 William G. Stratton
1857 William H. Bissell	1901 Richard Yates II	1961 Otto Kerner
1860 John Wood		1968 Samuel H. Shapiro

HIISTORIC EVENTS AND PLACES

Mission of Immaculate Conception founded by Marquette, 1665, near Utica
Ft. Crevecoeur built by LaSalle, 1680
Ft. St. Louis, Starved Rock, 1682
Holy Family Mission estab. 1699 at Cahokia by Montigny and St. Cosme
Fort de Chartes (near Prairie du Rocher) completed 1720, rebuilt 1756, seat of civil & military government
Shawneetown, early large center 1800, oldest continuous Postoffice
Fort Dearborn 1803, rebuilt 1816 following massacre of 1812
Kaskaskia, territorial capital 1809.
—1st printing press & newspaper 1814, "Illinois Herald"
Vandalia, state capital, 1820-39
Springfield, P.O. 1822, capital 1839
Lincoln's 1st Illinois home, 1830 near Decatur
Volunteers mobilize at Dixon to fight Sauk, Fox under Blackhawk, 1832
Galena, 1st with P.O. in N. Ill., 1826; lead center 1823 to c.1850
and Grant's home, now shrine
New Salem, Lincoln's home 1831-37
Abolitionist editor, Elija P. Lovejoy, slain, buildings burned, Alton, 1837
Mormon prophet, Joseph Smith is murdered at Carthage, 1844
Start of Mormons' exodus, Feb. 1846, from Nauvoo, then largest town in the state
Wm. Jennings Bryan born 1860, Salem
Grant mobilizes troops, Cairo, 1861
Edwardsville, home of 8 Ill. Governors
Oil discovered near Patoka 1937; start of southern Illinois oil boom
1st privately financed nuclear power plant dedicated 1960, near Morris

1851—Northwestern Univ., Evanston

1857—Ill. State Univ., Normal *
1867—Univ. of Illinois (established as Ill. Industrial College) Urbana *
—now other, incl. Chgo. Circle.
1869—Univ. of Southern Illinois, * Carbondale, and now Edwardsville
1890—Univ. of Chicago founded by Amer. Baptist Education Society
1940—Illinois Inst. of Technology formed from Lewis Inst. (1896) and Armour Inst. of Technology (1892)
Others, state-supported (*above) are Northern, Eastern and Western Illinois Universities—and Chicago and N.E. Illinois State Colleges.
In the Chicago area there are over a dozen private, top ranking colleges and seminaries.

TRANSPORTATION

225 ships docked at Chicago, 1834
The National Road graded and bridged to Vandalia by 1839
1st train, Meredosia to Springfield, Feb. 1842, over Northern Cross RR—now part of Norfolk & Western
Alton & Sangamon RR (now Gulf, Mobile & Ohio) begins laying tracks, Alton to Springfield in 1847
1st boat thru Illinois-Michigan Canal (Chgo. to LaSalle) March 5, 1848
Galena & Chicago Union RR (now C&NW) completed, Chicago-Elgin, Feb. 1850
1st bridge over Mississippi at Rock Island, 1856 (Chgo. & R.I. RR)
Ill. Central RR completed 1856—Chgo. to Cairo, Chgo. to Dubuque
Chicago-Lockport channel of Chicago Sanitary & Ship Canal opened 1900
State-wide system of hardroads is approved, 1918
Midway, 1st major Illinois airport, opened in Chicago 1927
St. Lawrence Seaway opens 1959.
O'Hare International Airport, in use since 1959, dedicated March 23, 1963

HIGHER EDUCATION

1829—Illinois College, Jacksonville
1837—Knox College, Galesburg

In recent years

Since World War II the story of Illinois has been for the most part the story of the nation. The state has grown, from 7,900,000 in 1940 to 11,000,000 today. Within the state population has shifted. Between 1950 and 1960 Chicago lost 70,000 residents. These and other thousands went to swell the suburbs. Foreign-born are fewer in number; Negroes, mainly from the Deep South, have more than replaced them.

Industrial production has increased greatly, and the Chicago region has become the largest steel center in the nation. Increasingly, industry is moving to the suburbs, and expanding in the smaller cities of the state—notably East St. Louis,

and Chanute Fields trained flyers. Not only rationing but wage controls went into effect, and all citizens were called on to buy war bonds and contribute heavily to the Red Cross and similar agencies. There is no way of knowing the sacrifice of life made by Illinoisans but it is estimated at 27,000. In World War II the armed forces were completely nationalized, and the states lost their identities.

During the war Illinois made one momentous contribution. On December 2, 1942, scientists at the University of Chicago brought about the first self-perpetuating nuclear chain reaction, paving the way for the atomic bomb, nuclear weapons, and finally, nuclear power plants, benefiting everyone.



Peoria, Springfield, Decatur, and Rock Island-Moline. Such industries as electronics, unheard of at the turn of the century, stand high in the economy. Illinois farms produce more and more grain and livestock, though employing fewer workers. There has been a vast increase in air transportation and travel, and a multiplication of airports. New colleges and universities have been founded, older ones have expanded.

Such developments have marked the post-war course of many states. But in some respects Illinois has its own distinctions. For the first time in almost a century the state gave a formidable presidential candidate, Adlai E. Stevenson, to the country. With the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway in 1959 it became the central state on the nation's fourth sea coast. The following year it put into operation, near Morris, the first privately financed nuclear power plant in the United States. And in the last few years this inland state, fifth in population and third in personal income, has come to rank above all others in foreign trade.

Almost 300 years of our history prove that the lines of the Illinois state song, "*Not without thy wondrous story can be writ the nation's glory,*" are literally true.

STATE TREE: OAK (MANY SPECIES)

BIRD:

CARDINAL

FLOWER: WOOD VIOLET



Chicago's skyline is in constant change—maintaining its reputation for fine architecture with soaring new business and residential buildings. Its roads and highways are constantly improved. Its miles of beaches, its yacht harbors, 6800 acres of parks, zoos, theaters, world famed museums and libraries, and an expanding school system provide its people with unlimited recreational, educational and cultural activities. At its three airports an average of 75,000 people arrive and depart daily. (Mail, express, freight, 1100 tons).



Every reader of this fine history of our state should feel thrilled at our past and assured of our future. It is good to know that it is being given to schools to be studied by those who will help keep Illinois great.

SAMUEL H. SHAPIRO, Governor of Illinois

I wonder how many people know of Nathaniel Pope's act of getting the state's boundary moved northward to include our great city on the lake? This little known point is but one of many that makes this piece of work a worthy contribution to the history of Illinois as well as Chicago.

RICHARD J. DALEY, Mayor of Chicago

Produced by a group of experts, this handsome "one-leaf-book" furthers the celebration of our state's Sesquicentennial and does honor to its sponsors, a great Illinois company half as old as our great state.

RALPH G. NEWMAN, Chairman, Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission

A steel-making company is born in Illinois

THE YEAR WAS 1893... the year of the great Columbian Exposition in Chicago. It was also a year of economic depression. A year in which many companies gave up and closed their doors. Nevertheless, there were courageous men—men with faith in Illinois and its potential for greatness. Eight such men of vision dared to form a new company. An enterprise which was to become an industrial giant—Inland Steel Company.

The company started at Chicago Heights, Illinois, with \$8,800 worth of second-hand machinery and a mere \$65,000 in capital—most of that borrowed.

The going was rough indeed. Troubles beset the young company at every turn. But with perseverance and determination, the company survived and grew. What profits there were in the early years, went not to the stockholders, but into expansion and new equipment for increasing production. This was a trend that was to continue throughout Inland's growth.

Through good times and bad—in peace and in war—Inland grew. Meeting the needs of the nation. Concerned always with the well-being of its employees. Contributing with



THE INLAND STEEL BUILDING

money, time and the skills of its people to the development of the community. For Inland believes its role as an industrial giant is far more than production. It believed from its very beginning—and still believes—that business owes to its people and to its community—social and civic responsibility.

Today, it is a giant corporation employing more than 30,000 men and women. Today it operates America's third largest steel mill. Its own iron ore and coal mines. Its own quarries. Its own fleet of ships.

From so small a beginning, Inland has become one of America's largest steelmakers. Providing the steel that goes into bridges and buildings, automobiles and home appliances, farm equipment, tools, toys and space rockets.

This year, as Illinois celebrates its Sesquicentennial, Inland marks its seventy-fifth anniversary.

Inland Steel proudly salutes our state. Inland is proud to be a part of Illinois—its history—and its future.

INLAND STEEL COMPANY

30 WEST MONROE ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60603



Our 75th Year

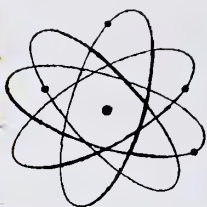
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ILLINOIS



A REPRINT FROM THE WORLD BOOK ENCYCLOPEDIA



The Birthplace of Atomic Energy was the University of Chicago. Here, scientists first controlled a nuclear chain reaction in 1942.



The Great Chicago Fire in October, 1871, destroyed much of the city and left about 100,000 people homeless.

● Freeport



● De Kalb

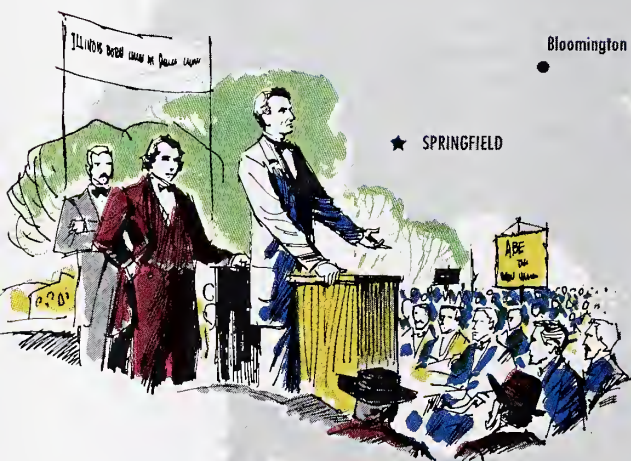
● Chicago

HISTORIC ILLINOIS

Farming the West. The steel plow built by John Deere at Grand Detour in 1837, and the mechanical reapers which Cyrus Hall McCormick began to build at Chicago in 1847, made large-scale farming possible. Joseph Glidden invented barbed wire at De Kalb in 1873.

● Ottawa

● Galesburg



Bloomington

★ SPRINGFIELD



● Charleston

Fort Dearborn, built in 1803, developed into Chicago. In 1812, Indians massacred the settlers and burned the fort.

● Alton

Abraham Lincoln won national fame in 1858 for his stand against slavery in debates with Stephen A. Douglas at Ottawa, Freeport, Jonesboro, Charleston, Galesburg, Quincy, and Alton.



● Kaskaskia

George Rogers Clark captured Kaskaskia from the British in 1778, to help win Illinois for the United States.

● Jonesboro



The Pullman was the first successful railroad sleeping car. George M. Pullman built the first one at Bloomington in 1859.

Indian Days. The Illinois region was once the home of prehistoric Indians called *Mound Builders*. More than 10,000 of their burial and temple mounds still stand in the state. The group of mounds near Cahokia includes Monk's Mound, the largest known prehistoric earthwork in the United States. See **MOUND BUILDERS**.

Many of the later Indians of the region formed a union of tribes, including the Cahokia, Kaskaskia, Michigamea, Moingwena, Peoria, and Tamaroa. These tribes, called the *Illinois Confederacy*, belonged to the Algonkian family. The Iroquois Indians attacked the Illinois tribes in 1680 and killed many tribesmen. By 1800, only a few Illinois Indians remained. Other tribes that played a part in the early history of the region in-

cluded the Chippewa, Ottawa, Potawatomi, Sauk (or Sac), Fox, Winnebago, Kickapoo, Mascouten, Piankashaw, and Shawnee. See **ILLINOIS INDIANS**; **INDIAN, AMERICAN** (table, Indian Tribes).

French and English Control. In 1672, Father Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet set out to find and trace the Mississippi River. They were sent by Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac, the governor of the French colonies in what is now Canada. Marquette and Joliet were probably the first white men to enter the Illinois area. They traveled south along the western boundary of what is now Illinois, and later northward on the Illinois River. In 1675, Marquette founded a mission at the Kaskaskia Indian village near the present site of Utica.

In 1699, French priests of the Seminary of Foreign Missions founded a mission at Cahokia, a fur-trading post. This was the first permanent town in the Illinois region. Jesuit priests founded Kaskaskia in 1703. These two towns became the chief centers of French life in the area. For more than a hundred years, the Roman Catholic Church was the only active religious organization there. The first known Protestant preacher in Illinois was James Smith, a Baptist. He arrived in 1787. Joseph Lillard, a Methodist preacher, came in 1793.

In 1717, Illinois became part of the French colony of Louisiana. That same year, John Law, a Scottish financial promoter in Paris, organized a company that brought some French colonists to Illinois (see **MISSISSIPPI SCHEME**).

The French built Fort de Chartres in 1720, about 20 miles northwest of Kaskaskia on the east bank of the Mississippi River. When this fort was rebuilt in 1756, it became the strongest one in North America. The French fought the British, who claimed all the territory extending inland from their Atlantic colonies. They aided Pontiac, a chief who started an Indian rebellion against the British in 1763. Later that year, the British defeated the French, and France gave up the Illinois region to Great Britain. See **PONTIAC**.

After the French defeat, the British failed to make friends with the French settlers in Illinois. Many of the French soon moved west across the Mississippi.

Early National Period. Only a few more than a thousand white persons lived in the Illinois region before the Revolutionary War (1775-1783). They included missionaries, fur traders, French and English settlers, and English troops. George Rogers Clark of Virginia and a band of frontiersmen called the "Big Knives" captured Kaskaskia and Cahokia from the English in 1778. As a result, the region became a county of Virginia. Many soldiers who had helped Clark in this area returned as settlers after the war. Other settlers came from Kentucky, Maryland, Tennessee, and Virginia.

In 1784, Virginia gave the Illinois region to the national government. It did so because Maryland refused to ratify the Articles of Confederation unless Virginia and other states that held western lands gave them up. In the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, Congress made the Illinois region part of the Northwest Territory. In 1800, Illinois became part of the Indiana Territory by an act of Congress. See **ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION**; **NORTHWEST ORDINANCE**.

IMPORTANT DATES IN ILLINOIS

- 1673 Louis Joliet of Canada and Jacques Marquette of France were probably the first white men in Illinois.
- 1699 French priests founded a mission at Cahokia, the oldest town in Illinois.
- 1717 Illinois become part of the French colony of Louisiana.
- 1763 France included Illinois in the territory it ceded to Great Britain after the French and Indian War.
- 1778 George Rogers Clark's forces captured Cahokia and Kaskaskia during the Revolutionary War. The Illinois region become a county of Virginia.
- 1783 The Illinois region become part of the United States under the treaty ending the Revolutionary War.
- 1784 Virginia gave up its claim to Illinois to the national government.
- 1787 Congress made Illinois part of the Northwest Territory.
- 1800 Illinois became part of the Indiana Territory.
- 1809 Congress made Illinois a territory.
- 1812 Indians massacred many white settlers fleeing from Fort Dearborn.
- 1818 Illinois became the 21st state on December 3.
- 1832 Illinois settlers defeated the Sauk and Fox Indians in the Black Hawk War.
- 1848 The Illinois and Michigan Canal was completed.
- 1858 Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas debated throughout Illinois in their senatorial campaigns.
- 1871 The Chicago Fire destroyed much of the city.
- 1886 Discontent among laborers led to the Haymarket Riot in Chicago.
- 1893 The World's Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago.
- 1900 The Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal was completed, making the Chicago River flow backward.
- 1920's Illinois built a network of hard-surfaced roads.
- 1933 The Illinois Waterway was opened.
- 1933-1934 The Century of Progress Exposition was held in Chicago.
- 1942 Scientists at the University of Chicago controlled an atomic chain reaction for the first time.
- 1958 Illinois completed the 187-mile Illinois Tollway.
- 1960 One of the country's largest nuclear reactors was completed at Dresden.
- 1962 The voters approved a plan to reorganize the court system of Illinois.
- 1964 The state established a streamlined court system.
- 1965 A panel of federal and state judges reapportioned the state senate. A special commission reapportioned the state house of representatives.

Kaskaskia, founded in 1703, was a political and social center during colonial times. In 1818, it became the first capital of Illinois. During the late 1800's, the town was destroyed when the Mississippi River changed its course.



Chicago Historical Society

In 1809, Congress created the Illinois Territory from what is now Illinois and Wisconsin. Kaskaskia became the capital. President James Madison appointed Ninian Edwards of Kentucky the first territorial governor.

During the early 1800's, the Indians became more and more restless because the Illinois settlers were seizing so much of their land. After Congress declared war on Great Britain in the War of 1812 (1812-1815), the Indians sided with the British. The bloodiest Indian attack on the Americans took place in August, 1812. The Potawatomi Indians massacred many settlers withdrawing from Fort Dearborn, at the mouth of the Chicago River. See **FORT DEARBORN**.

Early Statehood. Illinois became the 21st state of the Union on Dec. 3, 1818. At that time, only the southern third of the state was settled. It had a population of 40,000. The Northwest Ordinance had fixed the northern boundary of the future state of Illinois at a line west from the southern tip of Lake Michigan. Nathaniel Pope, the territorial delegate to Congress, succeeded in having the northern border extended to the present northern boundary of Illinois. This change brought the Chicago area, the lead deposits around Galena, and the rich northern dairy section into the state. Otherwise, these regions would lie in the present state of Wisconsin. Almost two-thirds of the people of Illinois now live in the area that was added as a result of Pope's urging. In 1818, the voters elected Shadrach Bond, a Democratic-Republican, as the first governor of Illinois.

Many Illinois residents were land speculators about that time. They bought their land expecting it to become valuable as towns grew up on it. In 1819, the legislature established the town of Vandalia as the future capital. The state planned to profit by selling lots there. Vandalia became the capital in 1820, with the understanding that it would remain so for 20 years.

Settlers began moving into the northern section of Illinois about 1825. That year, the Erie Canal opened across New York, and travel to the Middle West became easier. The population of Illinois grew from 55,000 in 1820 to 157,000 in 1830. The federal government moved many Illinois Indians west across the Mississippi River in 1831. The next year, the settlers defeated the Sauk and Fox Indians in the Black Hawk War. The state was then free to develop rapidly without fear of Indian attack (see **BLACK HAWK**). The remaining tribes also moved west in 1833. After 1836, many Irish

came to work on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, between Chicago and La Salle. Other immigrants arrived from all parts of Europe. They farmed the land, helped build railroads, and worked in the state's factories and mines.

In 1837, the question of where to locate the new capital arose in the legislature. Several cities wanted to be the capital. The delegation from Sangamon County, headed by Abraham Lincoln, succeeded in having Springfield chosen as the capital. The state offices were moved there in 1839.

In 1848, work was completed on the Illinois and Michigan Canal. This canal allowed farmers in the Mississippi and Illinois river valleys to ship grain and other products to eastern markets by way of the Great Lakes. During the 1850's, railroads were built to carry farm products to market. The railroads also linked such cities as Chicago, Cairo, and Quincy.

The Civil War. Illinois attracted nationwide attention in 1858 because of the debates between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas. The two men were campaigning for the U.S. Senate. Lincoln lost the election, but his stand on slavery led to national recognition and to his election as President in 1860. After Lincoln's election, seven Southern States seceded from the Union. The Civil War (1861-1865) broke out after Lincoln's inauguration. See **DEBATE** (picture); **LINCOLN, ABRAHAM** (The Debates with Douglas).

During the early days of the Civil War, many Confederate sympathizers lived in southern Illinois. Some of them talked of establishing a separate state. But most of the people of Illinois favored the Union. President Lincoln came from Illinois, and so did Ulysses S. Grant, perhaps the Union's best general. About 255,000 Union soldiers came from Illinois.

Industrial Development in Illinois made great progress after the Civil War. Railroad construction increased. The state's growing industries attracted European immigrants to the factories, forges, and mills of such cities as Chicago, Joliet, and Rockford. Chicago became the largest grain and meat-packing center in the United States. In 1871, the Chicago Fire destroyed much of the city (see **CHICAGO** [History]).

From the late 1860's to the 1890's, industrial workers and farmers throughout the country became discontented. Industrial employees had to work long hours for low pay, in unhealthful and unsafe conditions. Farmers

were dissatisfied with the high prices they had to pay for equipment, shipping, and supplies, while getting low prices for their products. The discontent led to a riot near Chicago's Haymarket Square in 1886. Someone threw a bomb into a group of policemen who had come to break up a labor meeting. The resulting riot caused 10 known deaths. The riot hurt labor unions in their drive for public support, because afterward many persons believed labor was associated with anarchism. See ANARCHISM; HAYMARKET RIOT.

In 1892, farmers joined with city workers to elect Governor John P. Altgeld. His administration enforced laws on factory inspection and established a state board to help settle strikes. The state also improved the public school system and passed industrial and prison reforms.

The World's Columbian Exposition took place in Chicago in 1893. The exposition was held during one of the nation's worst depressions of the 1800's. The depression ended by 1898, and the state quickly recovered. Illinois industry grew so rapidly that, by 1900, over half the state's people worked in cities.

In 1900, engineers completed the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal. This canal connected Lake Michigan with the Des Plaines River, by way of the Chicago River. Construction of the canal caused the Chicago River to flow backward, away from Lake Michigan.

The Early 1900's. Illinois was one of the most progressive states during the national reform era from the late 1890's to the early 1910's. The legislature passed several laws limiting the long working hours of women and children. In 1911, Illinois passed the country's first state-wide law establishing payments from public funds to poor parents for the care of their children.

After the United States entered World War I in 1917, Illinois became one of four states to furnish men for an entire army division. This division was the 33rd, or Prairie, Division. Illinois also furnished many other servicemen. The navy trained about 100,000 men at the Great Lakes Naval Training Center, and Fort Sheridan turned out more than 5,000 army officers.

Prohibition and the Depression. Years of crime and violence in Chicago followed the federal prohibition of liquor manufacture and sales during the 1920's. Al Capone headed a \$60,000,000-a-year illegal liquor ring. Many men died in gang warfare between Capone's mob and rival gangs. See CAPONE, AL; PROHIBITION.

Industrial production in Illinois increased during the 1920's. Railways, waterways, and hard-surfaced roads were expanded, and cities grew rapidly. But the number of farms declined. Prices of farm products dropped so low that many farmers had to give up their farms. During the 1930's, farm-mortgage acts and other federal programs helped farmers recover.

The Great Depression of the 1930's caused a sharp decrease in manufacturing, and thousands of persons lost their jobs. Governor Louis L. Emmerson called a special session of the legislature in 1932 to establish funds for unemployment relief. The Century of Progress Exposition was held in Chicago in 1933 and 1934.

In 1933, the Illinois Waterway was opened to traffic. This series of canals and rivers linked Lake Michigan at Chicago with the Mississippi River. In 1937, the discovery of new oil fields brought an oil boom to southeastern Illinois. By 1939, Illinois had climbed from 11th to 4th place among the oil-producing states.

The 1940's and 1950's. The era of atomic energy began in Illinois in 1942. Enrico Fermi and other scientists at the University of Chicago set off the first controlled atomic chain reaction. During World War II, the state's thousands of war plants included more than 800 aircraft and aircraft-parts factories.

During the 1950's, the Chicago area became the largest steel-producing region in the country. The Argonne National Laboratory, near Chicago, became the leading U.S. research center in the industrial uses of atomic energy. Scientists at the University of Chicago and Illinois Institute of Technology experimented in the uses of atomic energy in many fields. In 1955, the institute built a nuclear reactor for industrial research.

During the Korean War (1950-1953), more than half the Illinois National Guard was inducted into active military service. Adlai E. Stevenson, the governor of Illinois from 1949 to 1953, was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for President in 1952 and 1956. In 1955, army engineers began widening and improving the Calumet-Sag Channel to provide continuous two-way traffic over this part of the Illinois Waterway. From 1956 to 1958, the state built the 187-mile Illinois Tollway. In 1960, builders completed one of the largest

THE GOVERNORS OF ILLINOIS

	Party	Term		Party	Term
1. Shadrach Bond	*Dem.-Rep.	1818-1822	19. John M. Hamilton	Republican	1883-1885
2. Edward Coles	Dem.-Rep.	1822-1826	20. Richard J. Oglesby	Republican	1885-1889
3. Ninian Edwards	Dem.-Rep.	1826-1830	21. Joseph W. Fifer	Republican	1889-1893
4. John Reynolds	Democratic	1830-1834	22. John P. Altgeld	Democratic	1893-1897
5. William L. D. Ewing	Democratic	1834	23. John R. Tanner	Republican	1897-1901
6. Joseph Duncan	Democratic	1834-1838	24. Richard Yates	Republican	1901-1905
7. Thomas Carlin	Democratic	1838-1842	25. Charles S. Deneen	Republican	1905-1913
8. Thomas Ford	Democratic	1842-1846	26. Edward F. Dunne	Democratic	1913-1917
9. Augustus C. French	Democratic	1846-1853	27. Frank O. Lowden	Republican	1917-1921
10. Joel Aldrich Matteson	Democratic	1853-1857	28. Len Small	Republican	1921-1929
11. William H. Bissell	Republican	1857-1860	29. Louis L. Emmerson	Republican	1929-1933
12. John Wood	Republican	1860-1861	30. Henry Horner	Democratic	1933-1940
13. Richard Yates	Republican	1861-1865	31. John H. Stelle	Democratic	1940-1941
14. Richard J. Oglesby	Republican	1865-1869	32. Dwight H. Green	Republican	1941-1949
15. John M. Palmer	Republican	1869-1873	33. Adlai E. Stevenson	Democratic	1949-1953
16. Richard J. Oglesby	Republican	1873	34. William G. Stratton	Republican	1953-1961
17. John L. Beveridge	Republican	1873-1877	35. Otto Kerner	Democratic	1961-
18. Shelby Moore Cullom	Republican	1877-1883			

*Democratic-Republican

ILLINOIS

electric-power nuclear reactors in America at Dresden.

Illinois Today is conducting a campaign to attract new industry and to expand existing companies. To promote these goals, the legislature created the Board of Economic Development in 1961. Several hundred new plants and factories, including automobile and tire plants, have gone into operation. The expanded industries include the manufacture of chemicals, steel, and other materials for the space industry. But unemployment in some areas of Illinois has remained high.

Continuing improvements in transportation facilities help keep Illinois a thriving industrial area. The Port of Chicago has been expanded to handle overseas traffic on the St. Lawrence Seaway. The Illinois Waterway has been improved to move ships downstate more efficiently. Expressways and tollways have also been expanded.

The battle between Democrats and Republicans for control of the state government reached an unusual climax during the 1960's. Under the Illinois constitution, the legislature must *reapportion* (redivide) the representative districts every 10 years, if necessary. This law provides for equal representation in case of population changes. In 1963, however, the Democrats and Republicans failed to agree on a reapportionment plan.

The major cause of disagreement was the redistricting of Cook County. In an earlier reapportionment, Cook County got 30 of Illinois' 59 representative districts. Chicago, the state's center of Democratic strength, received 23 of these districts. The Republicans argued that the expanding Chicago suburbs, where most of the voters are Republicans, should have two more of the county's 30 districts. This change would have required Chicago to give up two districts, and the Democrats refused to do so. As a result of this disagreement, the 59 representative districts of Illinois were suspended for the 1964 election. All 177 representatives were elected *at large* (by all the state's voters).

The state legislature did not reapportion its legislative districts during the 1965 session. As a result, a panel of federal and state judges reapportioned the state senate, and a special commission reapportioned the house of representatives. Reapportionment increased the number of legislative districts in both Chicago and suburban Cook County.

The court system of Illinois became streamlined through changes in the constitution. The voters approved a constitutional amendment in 1962, and the new system went into effect in 1964. Illinois now has only three kinds of courts—supreme, appellate, and circuit. The state abolished all lower courts, and expanded the circuit courts to hear all lower-court cases.

PAUL M. ANGLE, JOHN DREISKE, and JAMES E. PATTERSON

ILLINOIS / Study Aids

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HISTORY

Fort Dearborn	Northwest Ordinance
Haymarket Riot	Northwest Territory
Illinois Indians	Pioneer Life
Mormons	Westward Movement
Mound Builders	Winnebago Indians
National Road	

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal	Lake Michigan	Ohio River
Great Plains	Lakes-to-Gulf Waterway	Rock River
Illinois River	Mississippi River	Sangamon River
		Wabash River

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRY

For Illinois' rank among the states in production, see the following articles:

Agriculture	Coal	Manufacturing
Alfalfa	Corn	Publishing
Cheese	Hog	Soybean
Chemical Industry	Iron and Steel	Tomato
Clothing	Leather	Wine

The Illinois Intelligencer.

"Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace,....Unwar'p'd by party rage, to live like brothers."

NO. 26]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, DECEMBER 3, 1968

[VOL. CL.

***This is a simulated edition of the Illinois Intelligencer, a newspaper published at Kaskaskia, Ill., during the closing territorial and early statehood days. Typographic and makeup follow that of the original Illinois Intelligencer as closely as possible.

150 YEARS

Superhighways Follow Routes of Indian Trails and the Mud-dy Roads of Stagecoaches

NUCLEAR SCIENCES TO THE FORE

One Peoria Industry Now Hires More Persons Than Lived in All of Illinois in 1818

The quest of Illinois Territory for statehood was successfully completed 150 years ago today.

Its growth and development as a state during that century and one-half have been of a magnitude which defies description. Today, Illinois, with a population approaching 11,000,000, constitutes an agricultural-industrial complex that is one of the world's most productive. Its miles of paved highways, railroads and airways, lake steamers and river barges, providing unexcelled transportation, contrast sharply with the flat boats and wagons of 150 years ago. Its exports to foreign nations—exports consisting of both agricultural products and manufactured goods—exceed in dollar value those of any of the other states in the Union.

When the church bells at Kaskaskia, a community of less than 2,000 inhabitants, but then the new state's most populous, summoned the citizenry to hear the glad tidings of statehood, Illinois had a population of barely 40,000 persons, not counting an undetermined number of Indians. With few exceptions, that white population lived south of an imaginary line drawn between Vincennes, Indiana, and St. Louis, Missouri. They lived primarily along the Mississippi, Ohio and Wabash rivers, for they were largely dependent upon water transportation. Now more than 60 percent of the state's population lives in northern Illinois; more than three and a half million in Cook County alone.

Roads between such settlements as Kaskaskia, the new state's first capital, Shawneetown on the Ohio and Edwardsville in what is now Madison County, were little more than traces in 1818. Even after stagecoaches began connecting the state's early settlements the roadways were primitive and largely impassable in wet or winter weather. Only an occasional tavern was available along those roads for rest, food or relaxation after hours spent in uncomfortable stagecoaches.

Most homes were built of logs. The wealthier settlers occasionally built a frontier mansion of stone or of clapboard. (The Pierre Menard mansion near Kaskaskia State Park is a fine example of the latter).

The new state's economy was almost wholly agrarian. Mills for grinding grain, distilleries for the making of whiskey, tanneries for the curing of pelts and plants for the carding of wool, along with lumber-sawing mills and the making of homespun clothing in settlers' cabins, constituted almost the totality of the state's manufacture. Its commerce, much of the time conducted on a barter basis, was equally limited. By the time statehood had been achieved some enterprising merchants were importing from the East fancier clothes, some hardware and a pitifully small quantity of medicines, including the nostrums of the day.

There were no public schools. Education was obtainable only at subscription

schools and then it was limited to the three R's.

In the 1967-68 school year a total of 2,995,892 pupils were in attendance at Illinois schools, public and private, including elementary, secondary, college and university levels.

A contrast that exemplifies the growth of the state industrially is provided by Peoria's Caterpillar Tractor Company, which employs more than 40,000 Illinoisans—one company which, in its several plants, has more employees than there were persons living in the state 150 years ago.

The early French, the same as their American successors, sought riches by mining for lead at Galena and St. Philippe. That which they extracted was insignificant in comparison with the nearly \$700,000,000 in metals and coal now annually mined in Illinois.

Many of the manufactured products which today contribute so much to Illinois' boundless wealth were undreamt of in 1818. Illinois leads the nation in the manufacture of household appliances, radios, television sets, plastics, railroad equipment, telephone equipment, diesel engines, farm machinery and steel. It is eighth among the nation's fifty states in its annual production of petroleum. Its Chicago Board of Trade is the world's

[Continued on second page]

CAPITOLS

Old State House Dedicated as Memorial to Lincoln

Restoration of the Old State House in Springfield to its appearance in 1858 is dedicated today as a concluding event of the Illinois Sesquicentennial, marking the 150th anniversary of the signing of the act admitting Illinois to the Union December 3, 1818.

The Old State House is the fifth of six buildings used by Illinois as capitol. First was a two-story brick rented for \$4 a day at Kaskaskia where the territorial legislature held sessions and where both sessions of the state's First General Assembly met in 1818 and 1819. Second, and first capitol owned by the state, was a two-story frame building erected in Vandalia in 1820 where the second and third assemblies met. When it was burned December 9, 1823, it was replaced by a two-story brick building erected by citizens of Vandalia who donated a fifth of its cost. It served the fourth through ninth general assemblies. It was torn down in 1836 and was replaced by the

building preserved in Vandalia as a state memorial, which was the capitol from December, 1836, to July 4, 1839.

Meanwhile Abraham Lincoln of New Salem had led Sangamon County legislators in introducing a bill moving the capitol from Vandalia to Springfield, approved by the General Assembly March 3, 1837. Springfield citizens hurried to put up a building before legislators had a chance to change their minds. Within two weeks Sangamon County commissioners conveyed the public square to Governor Joseph Duncan. For a building plan \$300 was offered. John F. Rague became architect. Lincoln introduced the bill that appropriated \$128,300 for construction—the final cost was about twice that. The cornerstone was laid July 4, 1837, dedicated by Edward D. Baker, 26-year old lawyer who was later colonel of the 4th Illinois in the Mexican War, senator from Oregon, and colonel of the "California Regiment" killed in the Civil War battle of Ball's Bluff.

The Old State House was built of buff-colored limestone quarried south of Springfield in the Greek Revival style of architecture and was topped with a 54-foot cupola. Twin four-pillared porticoes were added in 1847. Its large Hall of the House of Representatives was used for many civic purposes. It was opened in 1840 when Lincoln was in his fourth and final term in the legislature, but he spoke there many times, as did his rival Stephen A. Douglas. Both were nominated there by party conventions for the 1858 senate race of the famous debates. As President-elect, Lincoln made his headquarters in the Governor's office.

The Hall of the House of Representatives was scene of three Illinois Constitutional Conventions. The Constitution of 1847 became the second when adopted in 1848; that of 1862 was rejected by popular vote; and that of 1869 was ratified in 1870 and is still in effect. Much important legislation was enacted in the Old State House including creation of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, 1839; State Hospital for the Insane, 1847; wild life conservation act, 1853; free public school system, 1855; eight-hour day, 1867; and mine safety act, 1872.

In 1869 the General Assembly voted to construct the present capitol, and a land swap resulted in the Old State House becoming the Sangamon County Courthouse when the new capitol was completed in 1876. The courthouse was remodeled in 1899-1901, adding a new story at ground level. Sangamon County vacated the building in 1965 and it has been restored to its appearance in 1858 as a Lincoln shrine and memorial. D.R.

FURS

French Came to the Illinois Country Seeking Wealth in Trapping and Trade

DOMINATED INDIAN POLICIES

After the State Was Hunted Out Traders Moved on to Far West and the Rockies

For 181 years after the discovery of America by Columbus no European set foot in the Illinois country. In 1673 Louis Joliet and Father Marquette explored the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. During the following 90 years a few hundred Frenchmen held the Illinois Country and much more of the Middle West for New France, little disturbed by a series of four wars in which Great Britain fought France and her Indian allies.

The main reason, perhaps the only reason, that there were Frenchmen in the Illinois country was the fur trade. The British also were interested in the fur trade—that was what the wars were about—but not to the extent of going out into the back country for it. In these days when a mink coat is the symbol of top-flight luxury, it is hard to realize how important furs and hides were from the Middle Ages until the 19th century. Industrial Revolution made textiles both satisfactory and cheap. By the end of the 15th century the demand for furs as clothing in northern countries had exhausted the animal supply in Europe. Because of high prices and limited supply, the finer furs were reserved for the nobility. Only the kings wore ermine. The peasant wore a leather jerkin.

British, German, and Dutch traders sought furs in Russia, and by the end of the 16th century fur-bearing animals had been pretty well hunted out of European Russia. The New World was next. During the first century after Columbus's landfall, only Spain showed much interest in the discovery. Conquistadors stumbled onto the gold of Mexico and Peru, and the Spanish expended much industry looking for new golden empires. Spain was a hot country, with little use for furs. But during this century before settlement, French fishermen were trading for furs along the Atlantic Coast.

The Pilgrim Fathers paid their lease on the Mayflower out of the fur business, but of course were mainly interested in establishing a self-sustaining utopia. England allowed Puritans, Quakers, and other dissenters to set up similar utopias, but France discouraged its Huguenots from doing the same. France was interested only in such settlers as would support the fur business.

Samuel de Champlain established Quebec in 1608 as a fur trading post to deal with Hurons and Algonkians. A year later he marched with his Huron friends against the Iroquois, antagonizing that group soon to be dominant in the fur trade. The Dutch, coming to New Netherlands (which became New York) solely for trade, supplied the Iroquois with firearms in exchange for furs. The Iroquois led by Hiawatha and Deganagiba formed a confederacy of Five Nations and set out to conquer the fur bearing world. By 1680 they were fighting Illinois Indians at Lake Peoria and making life miserable for Henry de Tonty, LaSalle's captain in charge of Fort Creve Coeur. After the English took over New York, the Iroquois continued to bring their furs to Albany and attempted to monopolize the trade with the tribes of the interior.

The French at first dealt with the Hurons, but after the massacre of that tribe by the Iroquois in 1649, attempted to deal directly with Indians further west. Canada became almost entirely devoted to furs. France set habitants—farmers—

